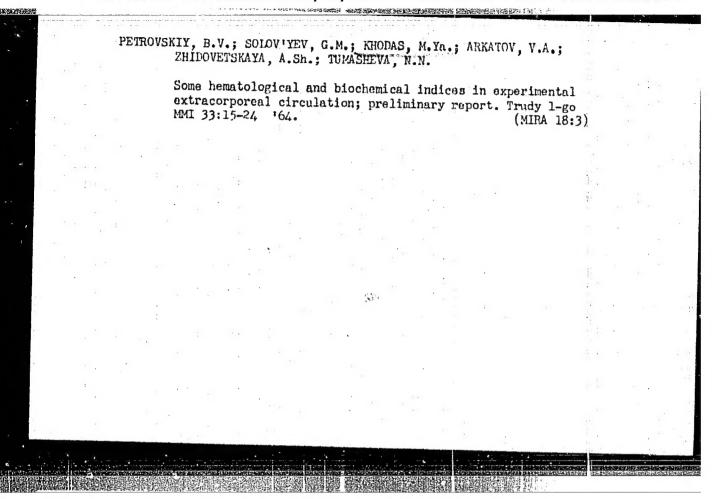
PETROVSKIY, B.V.; SOLOV'YEV, G.M.; SHUMAKOV, V.I.; BUNYATYAN, A.A.; KHODAS, M.Ya.; SHABALKIN, B.V.; RYSHKIN, V.S.; PYATNITSKAYA, G.Kh.

Results of work with the apparatus of artificial blood circulation of the Craford-Senning system. Trudy 1-go MMI 33:9-14 164.

(MIRA 18:3)

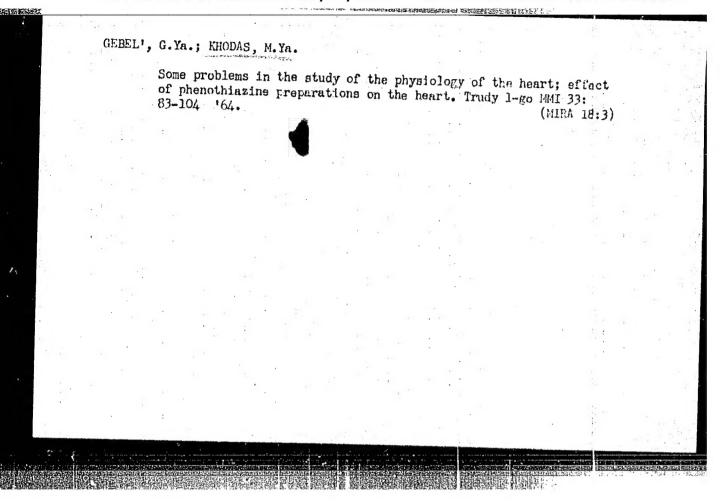


KHODAS, M.Ya.; GRACHEV, V.I. [deceased]; IVANOVA, L.A.

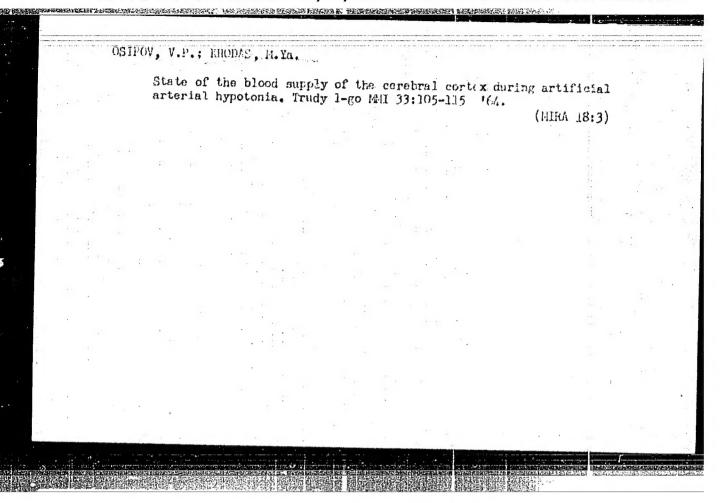
Mechanism of the effect of thiopental on the level of the blood sugar in ether anesthesia. Trudy 1-go MMI 33:34-40 '64.

Effect of thiopental on the content of adrenergic substances in the blood in ether anesthesia. Ibid.:51-56

(MIRA 18:3)



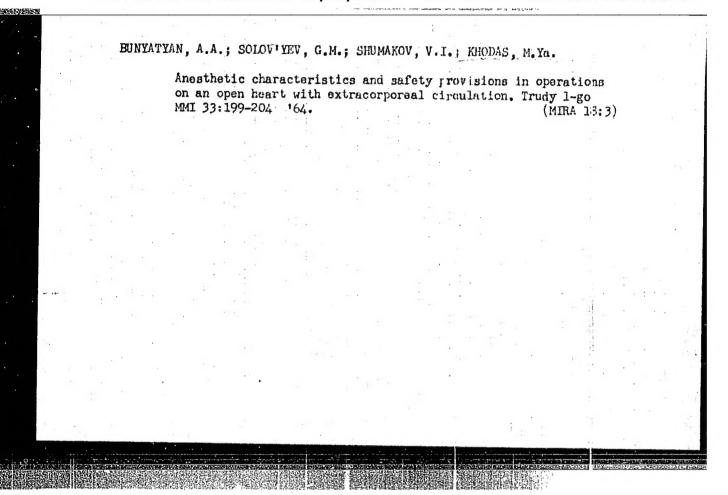
"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 09/17/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R000722120005-2



BAIASHOV, Yu.A. [deceased]; KHODAS, M.Ya.; KOLYUTSKAYA, O.D.

Methos of polarographic determination of oxygen tension in the tissues. Trudy 1-go MMI 33:116-119 '64.

(MIRA 18:3)



RAYSKINA, M. Te.; SAMDYLOVA, Z.T.; KHODAS M.Y.

Effect of adrenaline, noradrenaline and acetylcholine on the oxygen balance of the heart following a ligation of the coronary artery. Pat. fiziol. i eksp. terap. 9 no.3:16-20 My-Je '65.

(MIRA 18:9)

1. Kafedra patologicheskoy fiziologii (zav.- prof. S.M. Leytes)

TSentral nogo instituta usovershenstvovaniya vrachey, Moskva.

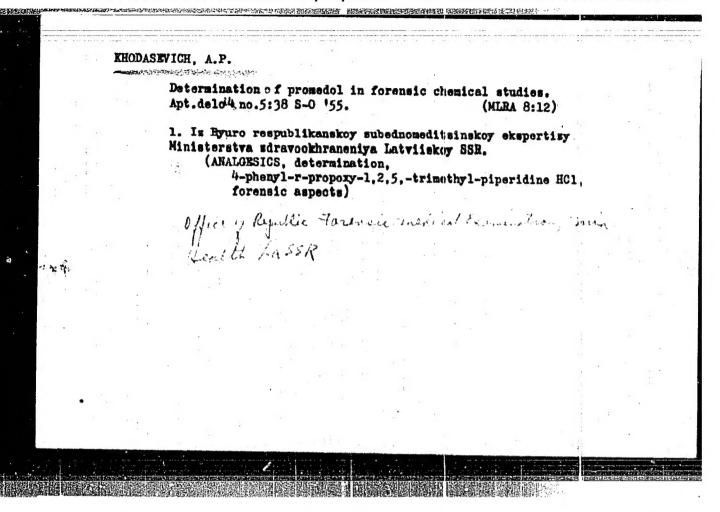
GORGIYEV, T.B.; KRASNOVA, V.G.; YARTSEVA, I.M.; KHODAS, N.D.; RUKAVITNA, T.Z.

Some data on mortality from influenza in Dnepropetrovsk during the 1959 epidemic. Vop. virus. 6 no.5:628-629 S-0 '61.

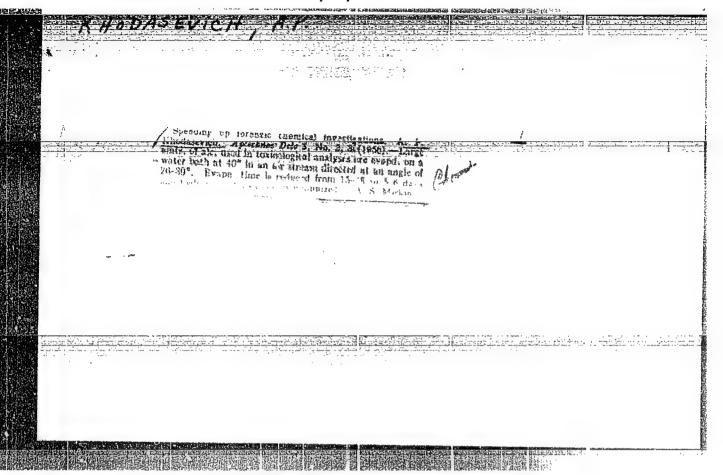
(MIRA 15:1)

1. Institut epidemiologii, mikrobiologii i gigiyeny imoni N.F.Gamalei, Dnepropetrovsk.

(DNEPROPETROVSK_INFLUENZA)



"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 09/17/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R000722120005-2



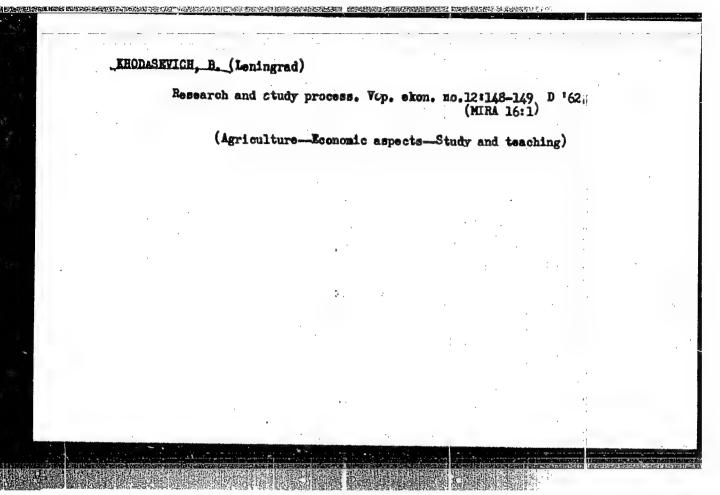
KHODASBVICH, A.P. Death due to ceffeine poisoning; a case from practice. Farm.i toks. 19 supplement:62 '56. (MIRA 10:7) 1. Respublikenatore byure (mach. A.V.Shpigenovich) sudebnomeditainskoy ekspertisy Ministeratore adravochraneniya Latviyakiy SSR. (CAYFRIER--PHYSIOLOGICAL RFFECT)

	The state of the s	VICH, B. (Leningrad) Wanufacturing the least expensive and most effective chemical fertilizers. Vop. ekon. no.3:152-153 Mr '60.				
		•	Fertilizers and		(MIRA 1312)	
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KHODASEVICH, Dr (Leningrad); VASILIYEVA, R. (Kiyev); PUKHLYAKOV, P. (Voromesh)

From practice of economics departments of institutions of higher learning. Vop. ekon. no.1:130-133 Ja *61. (MIRA 13:12)

(Reconomics—Study and teaching)



FRENKEL', Z. G., prof.; MALIYENKO-PODVYSOTSKIY, A.G., kand. tekhn. nauk; KHODASEVICH, B.G., kand. sel'skokhoz. nauk

Concerning the article entitled *Objectives in safeguarding the sanitation of natural waters during the new phase in the development of the chemical industries by Professor S. W. Cherkinskii, corresponding member of the Academy of Medical Sciences of the U.S.S.R. Gig. i san. 24 no.5:62-63 My 159. (MIRA 12:7)

(INDUSTRIAL WASTES) (SEWAGE IRREGATION) (CHERKINSKII, S.N.)

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 09/17/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R000722120005-2

KHCDASEVICH, B. G.

Timiriazev, Kliment Arkad'evich

Master and develop the ideas of K.A. Timiriazev. E.G. Khodasevich. Sel. i sem. 20, No. 3, 1953.

Monthly List of Russian Accessions, Library of Congress June 1953. UNCL.

RHCDASEVICH, B.G., kand. sel'skokhoz, nauk, dotsent (Leningrad)

Production a use of nitrogen fertilizers in the northwestern region of the U.S.S.R. Trudy LIEI no.37137-59 '61. (MIRA 1814)

BADAR'YAN, G.G.; TYUTIN, V.A.; CHEREMUSHKIN, S.D.; ZUZIK, D.T.;

KHODASEVICH, B.G.; FRAYER, S.V.; GUSAROV, Ye.I.; KAZANSKIY,
A.M.; KASSIROV, L.N.; KARAYEV, S.A.; AHRAMOV, V.A.;

VASIL'YEV, N.V.; BUGAYEV, N.F.; SAPIL'NIKOV, N.G.; KASTORIN,
A.A.; RUDNIKOV, V.N.; YAKOVLEV, V.A.; PEREMYKIN, V.I.;
ISAYEV, A.P.; KUZ'MICHEV, N.N.; IL'IN, S.A.; PROMIN, V.A.;
LUK'YANOV, A.D.; SHAKHOV, Ya.K.; IL'ICHEV, A.K., kand. Del'khoz. nauk; KOGAN, A.Ya.; TSYNKOV, M.Yu.; HABIY, L.T.;
GORBUNOV, I.I.; KOVALEV, A.M.; ROMANCHENKO, G.R.; BRODSKAYA,
M.L., red.; IVANOVA, A.N., rod.; GUREVICH, M.M., tekhm. red.;
TRUKHINA, O.N., tekhm. red.

[Economics of agriculture] Ekonomika sotsialisticheskogo sel'... skogo khoziaistva; kurs lektsii. Moskva, Sel'khozizdat, 196?. 710 p. (MIRA 15:10)

(Agriculture—Economic aspects)

KHODASEVICH, Boris Georgiyevich; PANIN, N.S., red.; PONOMAREVA,

A.A., tekhn. red.

[Economics of agricultural transportation] Ekonomika sel'skokhoziaistvennykh perevozok. Moskva, Ekonomizdat, 1963.
196 p. (MIRA 16:12)

(Economics of agricultural transportation)

MORNILOV, M.F., doktor sel'skdkhosyaystvennykh nauk; KHODASEVICH, B.:;
CHURKIN, K.G.

Using town construction, and industrial waste for the fortilization of fields. Zemledelie 24 no.10:62-68
0 '62.

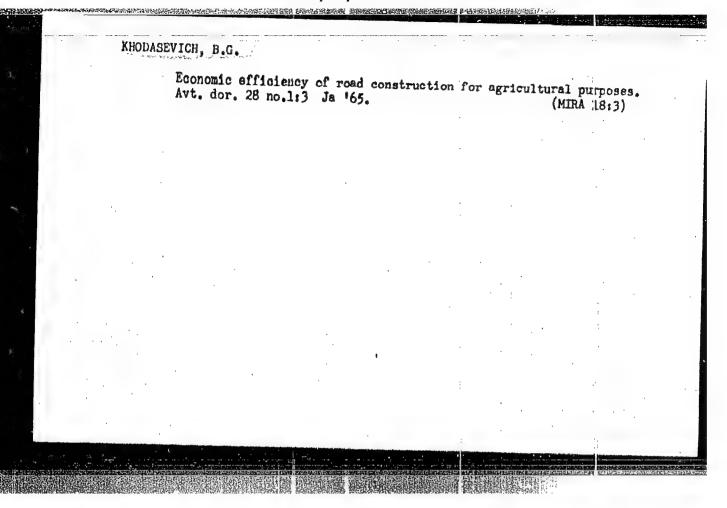
(MIRA 15:11)

1. Severo-Zapednyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut sel'skogo khozyaystvanyy institut (for Knodasevich).
3. Ural'skiy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut sel'skogo khozyaystvenyy institut(for Churkin).

(Fertilizers and manures)

(Waste products)

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 09/17/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R000722120005-2



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USSR/Cultivated Plants - Fodders.

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Abs Jour

: Nof Whar - Biol., No 9, 1953, 39366

Author

: Kodasevich, E.V.

Inst

: Institute of Biology AS BESR

Title

: Alfalfa Varieties Offering Good Prospects in Byelorussia

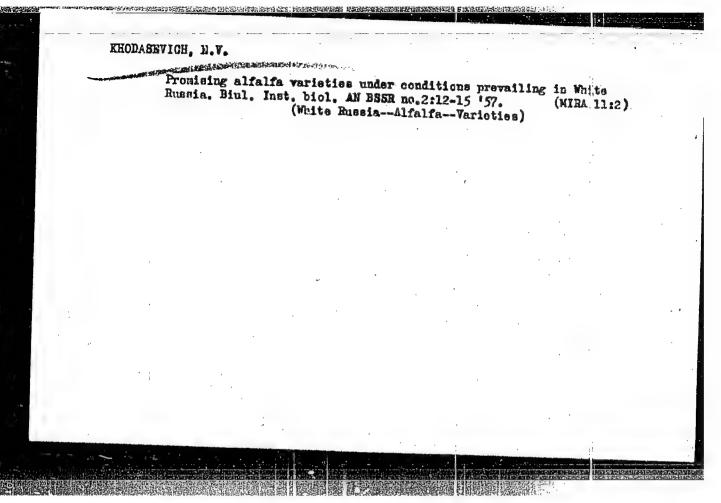
Orig Pub : Dyel. In-th biol. AN ESSN, Vyp. 2, 1956 (1957), 12-15

Abstract

: II abstract.

Card 1/1

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 09/17/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R000722120005-2



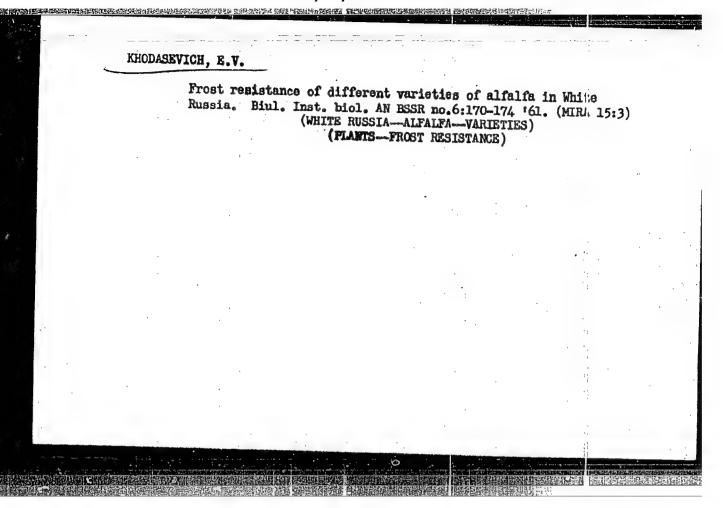
Alfalfa varieties of promise for White Russia. Report No.2. Biul. Inst. biol. AM BSSR no. 3:68-72 158. (MIRA 13:7) (WHITE RUSSIA-ALFALFA-VARIETIES)

Studying the amino acid content of proteins and free amino acids in alfalfa. Biul. Inst.biol.AM BSSR no.3:133-135 '58. (AMINO ACIDS) (ALFALFA) (MIRA 19:7)

KHODASEVICH, E. V.

Cand Biol Sci - (diss) "Biological characteristics and biochemical characteristics of several varieties of alfalfa introduced in the Belorussian SSR." Minsk, 1961. 19 pp; (Belorussian State Univ imeni V. I. Lenin); 220 copies; price not given; (KL, 6-61 sup, 209)

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 09/17/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R000722120005-2



Concerning the structure of the lamellae of chloroplasts.
Biul. Inst. biol. AN BSSR no.6:111-114, '61. (MIRA' 15:3)
(CHROMATOPHORES)
(PHOTOSYNTHESIS)

GODNEY, T.N., akademik; AKULOVICH, N.K.; KHODASEVICH, E.V.

Participation of the etherified and unetherified forms of the protochlorophyll of etiolated sprouts in the formation of a-chlorophyll, Dokl. AN SSSR 156 no.41920-923 Je 163.

(MIRA 1616)

1. Institut biologii AN BSSR. (Chlorophyll) (Etiolation)

ACCESSION NR: AP4036730

S/0020/64/156/002/0471/0473 .

AUTHOR: Godnev, T. N. (Academician, AN BSSR); Khodasevich, E. V.; Akulovich, N. K.

TITLE: On the secondary action of powerful light pulses on the stability of photosynthesizing systems

SOURCE: AN SSSR. Doklady*, v. 156, no. 2, 1964, 471-475

TOPIC TAGS: photosynthesis, chloroplast, chlorophyll, transmutation, pilgment system, protochlorophyll, quantum light energy

ABSTRACT: The authors were interested in tracing the effect of powerful light intensities, during long periods of exposure, so as to quantitatively study the capacity of chloroplasts to repeat photochlorophyll production and chlorophyll storage during subsequent illumination by diffused light. In addition, the afterefects of repeated powerful short flashes were studied. The experimental subjects were 12-day old etiolated intersprouts of corn. The plants were exposed at 6-second intervals to powerful (1010 erg/cm-sec) light sources having frequencies of 1, 2, 10, and 100 pulses per sec and a duration of 1/500 sec. It was concluded that

Card 1/2

ACCESSION NR: AP4036730

the photochlorophyll of the plants was transmuted into chlorophyll (chlorophyllide + chlorophyll) from 42% (at 1 pulse) to 36% (at 100 pulses) of protochlorophyll. It was determined that the transmuted protochlorophyll gave no evidence of destructive action on the pigment system and that the process of protochlorophyll ascumulation continued normally. The photosynthesizing system, as a whole and contiguous to the chloroplast of plasma, was not damaged by the brief exposure to large amounts of quantum light energy. Orig. art. has: 2 tables.

ASSOCIATION: Institut eksperimental noy botaniki i mikrobiologii. Akademii nauk BSSR (Institute of Experimental Botany and Microbiology, Academy of Sciences, BSSR)

SUBMITTED: 07Jan64

DATE ACQ: 16Jun64

ENCL: 00

SUB CODE: IS

NO REF SOV: 001

OTHER: 008

Card 2/2

GODNEV, T.N., akademik; KHODASEVICH, E.V.

Pigment biosynthesis in some evergreen plants at subfreezing temperatures. Dokl. AN SSSR 160 no.5:1206-1208 F '65.

(MIRA 18:2)

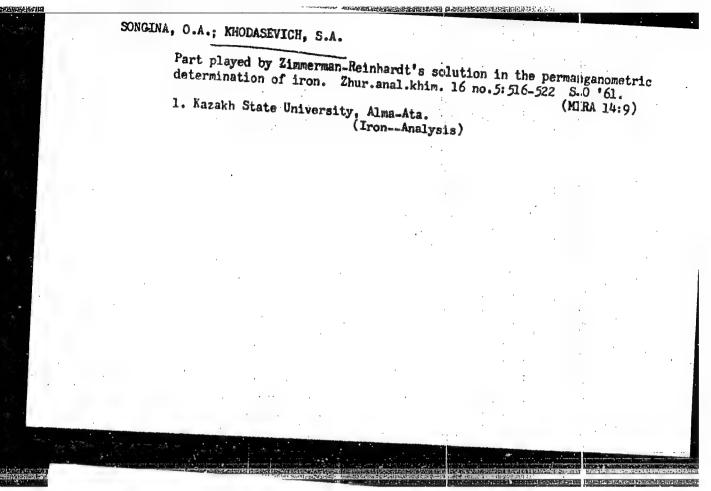
1. Institut eksperimental'noy botaniki i mikrobiologii AN BSSR.

2. AN BSSR (for Godney).

Railroad worker with initiative. Put' 1 put.khoz. 6 no.5244 162.

l. Nachal'nik Mogilevskoy distantsii Belorusskoy dorogi (for Khodasevich).

(Railroads—Employees)



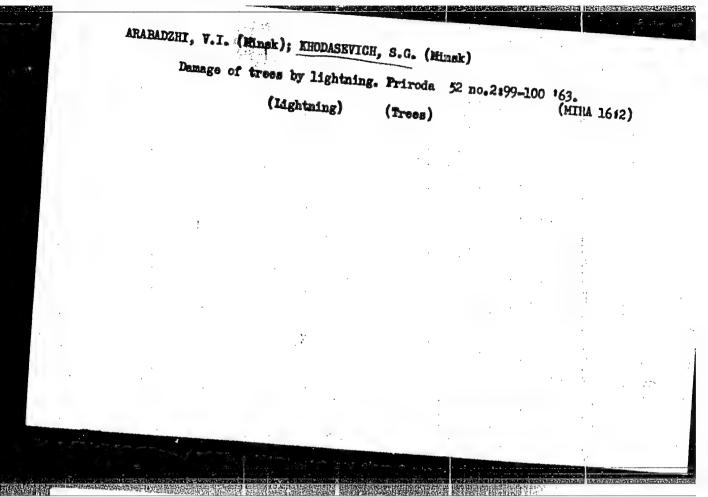
SONGINA, O.A.; DAUSHEVA, M.R.; KHODASEVICH, S.A.

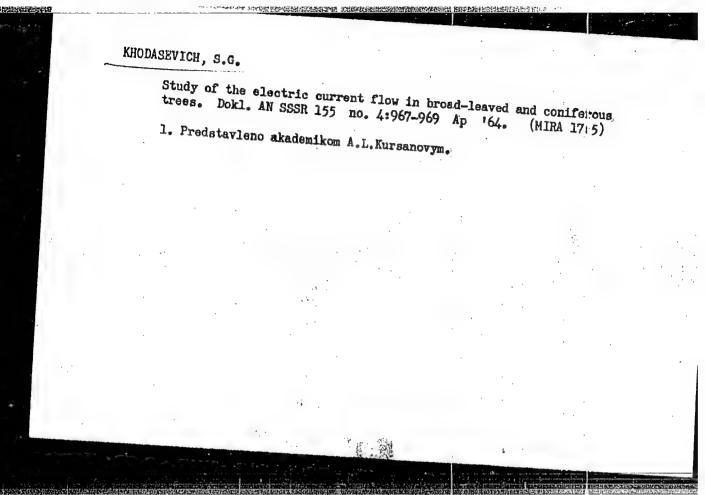
Amperometric titration of manganess with permangante in the presence of pyrophosphate. Zhur.anal.khim. 17 no.8:966-971 N '62. (MIRA 15:12)

1. S.M.Kirov Kazakh State University, Alma-Ata.

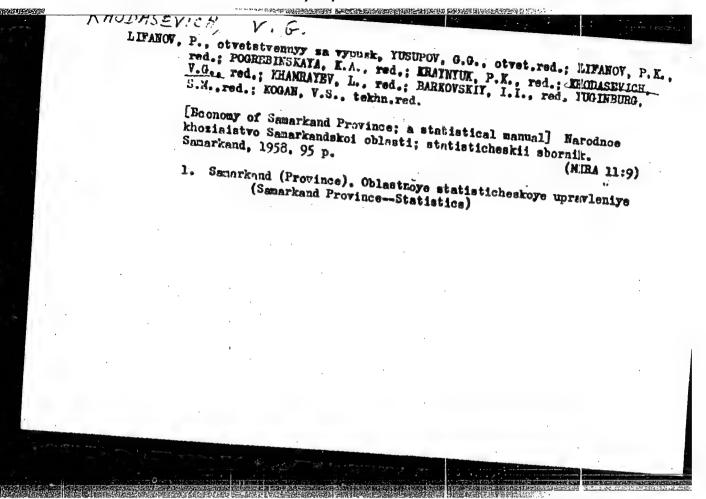
(Manganese—Ahalysis)

(Conduct; analysis)



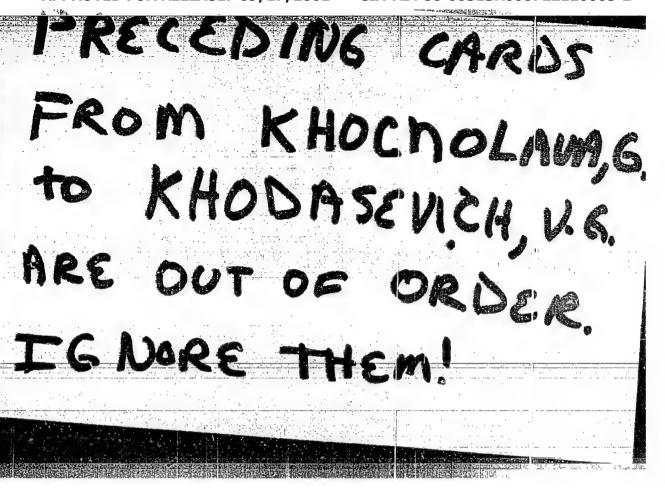


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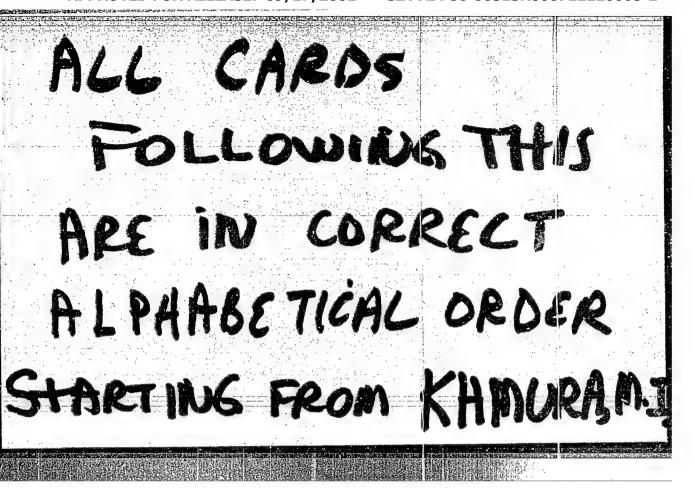
"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 09/17/2001

CIA-RDP86-00513R000722120005-2



"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 09/17/2001

CIA-RDP86-00513R000722120005-2



sov/153-2-4-27/32 Suvorov, B. V., Rafikov, S. R., Khmura, M. I., Kudinova, V. S., 5(1,3) AUTHORS: Kostromin, A. S. Direct Synthesis of Dinitriles of the Aromatic Sequence From Dialkyl Benzenes and Torpene Hydrogarbons TTTLE Izvestiya vysshikh uchebnykh zavedeniy. Khimiya i khimicheskaya tekhnologiya, 1959, Vol 2, Nr 4, pp 614 - 618 (USSR) PERIODICAL: Aromatic dinitriles are promising raw materials for the production of phthalic acids and diamines of the aliphatic-aromatic and alicyclic sequence. These again are the initial products ABSTRACT: for the production of polyesters and polyamides (Ref 1). The latter, however, can be directly obtained from dinitriles by their interaction with secondary and tertiary highly molecular alcohols (Ref 2). Hence the great interest in the new ways of producing dinitriles of various structures. After giving a survey of publications (Refs 3,4) the authors state that they have been dealing with the catalytic ammonolysis of organic compounds for years (Refs 5-7). With regard to their task of synthesizing dinitriles they pay special attention to the ammonolysis of dialkyl benzenes especially in the presence of air. The apparatus Card 1/ 3

Direct Synthesis of Dinitriles of the Aromatic Sequence SOV/153-2-4-27/32 From Dialkyl Benzenes and Terpene Hydrocarbons

used for this purpose is filled with a granulated catalyst. Mixed catalysts of oxides of vanadium, tin, titanium, and some other elements with varying valence proved to be most effective. p-Xylene is the most accessible and promising raw material in the synthesis of dinitrile of terephthalic acid. Hence its transformations were investigated most thoroughly. Figure 1 shows the qualitative composition and the quantitative conditions of the reaction products of a characteristic experimental series. Hence it appears that oxidative ammonolysis yields a very complicated scale of substances. The main products, however, are the dimitrile and p-tolumitrile required. The composition of the reaction products greatly depends on the reaction conditions. The process can be directed to the special formation of any product by the choice of the respective reaction products. The structure of the initial product is also of importance. In addition to p-xylene, other p-dialkyl benzenes as well as hydroaromatic and terpene hydrocarbons underwent the reaction mentioned. All of them yielded terephthalic-acid dinitrile, and may thus be considered a source of reserve raw materials. Dinitriles of isophthalic and o-phthalic acid are

Card 2/3

Direct Synthesis of Dinitriles of the Aromatic Sequence SOV/153-2-4-27/32 From Dialkyl Benzenes and Terpene Hydrocarbons

very interesting. In addition to xylylene diamines (for the production of high-melting, fiber-forming polyamides), other valuable compounds can be obtained: orthoisomer (for phthalocyanine dyes (Ref 9), for refractory varnishes and glasses). Their yield exceeded 50%. The ammonolysis mentioned can also take place without oxygen (Ref 3), but the yield of dinitriles remains small (5-10%) (Fig 2). Aromatic aldehydes and acids react readily with ammonia under similar conditions and give nitrile yields close to theoretical ones (Ref 10). A report on the above paper was given at the All-Union Conference on "Ways of Synthesis of Little Products for the Production of High Polymers" which synthesis of Little Products for the Production of High Polymers which there are 2 figures and 11 references, 8 of which are Soviet.

ASSOCIATION: Institut khimicheskikh nauk AN KazSSR (Institute of Chemical Sciences of the Academy of Sciences, Kazakh SSR)

Card 3/3

SUVOROV, B.V.; RAFIKOV, S.R.; ZHUBANOV, B.A.; KOSTROMIN, A.S.; KUDINOVA, V.S.; KAGARLITSKIY, A.D.; KHMURA, M.I.

Catalytic synthesis of the dinitrile of terephthalic acid. Zhur. prikl. khim. 36 no.8:1837-1847 Ag '63. (MIRA 16:11)

KHMURNY, Yen [Hmurny, J.]

High-frequency wattmeter with nonlinear resistances. Izv. vys., ucheb. zav.; radiotekh. 6 no.5:467-475 S-0 '63. (MIRA 17:1)

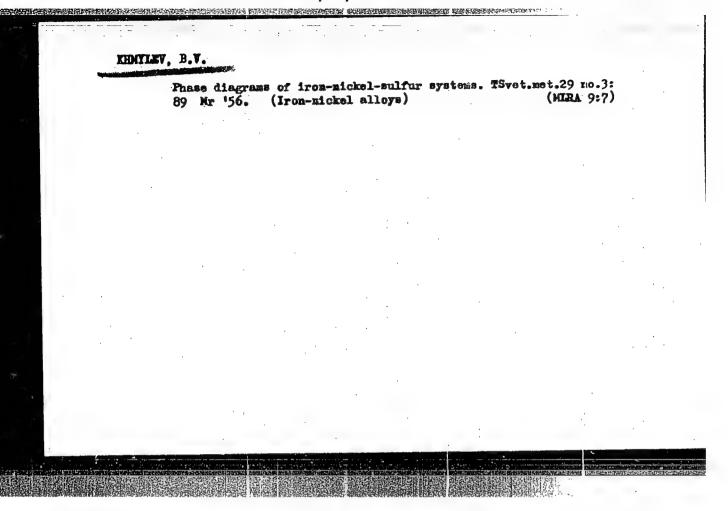
1. Rekomendovana kafedroy slabotochnoy i vysoko-chastotnoy alektrotekhniki Slovatskogo politekhnicheskogo instituta, Bratislava.

KHMURNY, Ya. A.

Measurement of High-Frequency Transmitted Power. Cand Tech Sci, Moscow Electrical Engineering Inst of Communications. 18 Feb 54. Dissertation (Vechernysya Moskva Moscow, 8 Feb 54)

SO: SUM 186, 19 Aug 1954

KHMYDSKIY			USSE/Physics - Crystal Lattice (Contd) determination of the linear coefficient of thermal expansion, and in study of processes connected with small variations in phases of the lattice. It is easily adaptable to any plant laboratory where structural analysis is being carried out.	Whethod for measuring phases of lattice structure, kusing larger specimens and greater intervals between L'crystals and photographic film, was investigated with a scuracy of latting and iron. Obtained results with an accuracy of 2:10-3% (exceeding the accuracy of most existing methods). Method may be used in accurate measurement of phases of crystal lattices of the cubic system, in	USSR/Physics - Crystal Lattice Atomic Structure "Precision Measurement of Crystal Lattice Constants, A. Z. Khmydskiy, Kiev State U, 6 3/4 pp "Zevod Lab" Vol XV, No 9
	152185	مد فرین د ده	Sep 49	nucture, als between tigated with an accuracy existing measurement system, in	Sep 49



KHMYROV, A.B., podpolkovnik meditsinskoy sluzsby; DAVYGORA, N.D.,

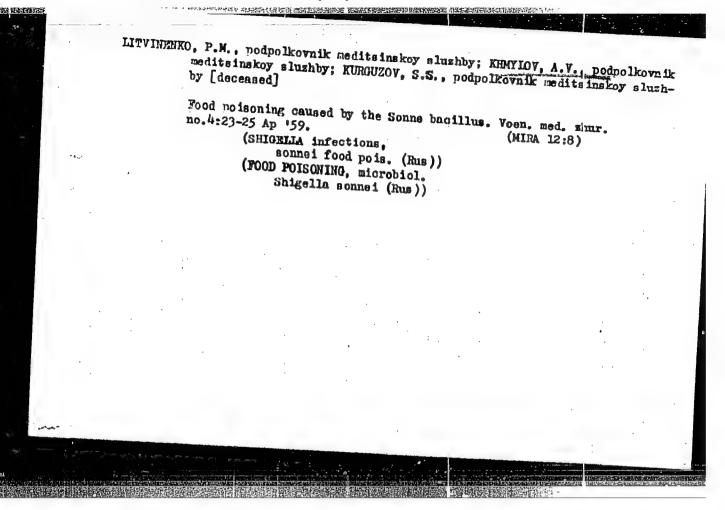
podpolkovnik meditsinskoy sluzsby; DAVYGORA, N.D.,

Organization of regimental medical station. Voen.-med. zhur.

no. 1:13-19 Ja '60.

(MEDICINE, MILITARY)

(MIRA 14:2)



- 1. SEKACHEV, N. Ye.; KHRYROV, A. V.
- 2. USSR (600)
- 4. Sheep Breeds
- 7. Raising Alai fat-rumped sheep. Sots. zhiv. 15, No. 5, 1953.

9. Monthly List of Russian Accessions, Library of Congress, April 1953, Uncl.

30406-66 EWT(1)/FCC ACC NR: AP6010418 SOURCE CODE: UR/0423/66/000/001/0015/0018 AUTHOR: Alizade, A.S.; Kuliyev, D.A.; Khmyrov, V.A. B

ORG: Azerbaydzhan Scientific-Research Power Engineering Institute im, I.G. Yes'man (Azerbaydzhanskiy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut energetiki)

TITLE: Investigation of the electrical structure of thunderclouds by the radiosonde method

SOURCE: Za tekhnicheskiy progress, no. 1, 1966, 15-18

TOPIC TAGS: cloud formation; cloud physics, electric field, radiosonde, Armospheric ELECTRIC PHENOMENON, ATMOSPHERIC CLOUD, ATMOSPHERIC DISTORBANCE ABSTRACT: Scientific research has been intensified recently in the study of the electrical structure of thunderclouds. The greatest amount of results is provided by specially equipped aircraft, geophysical rockets, radiosonde methods, and radar. The first experiments on the utilization of radiosonde for the measurement of the intensity of the electrical field in thunderclouds were performed in 1948 - 1949 (Belin, Proc. P. Soc., 60, 340, 1948; Byers. Thund Elec., 1953). In 1955 large scale work was performed by V. I. Arabadzhi (Grozy i grozovyye protsessy. Belgosizdat, 1960). The highest electrical field intensity recorded in these investigations amounted to 200 v/cm, which agrees with the data

UDC: 621.317.729.2: 551.576

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obtained earlier (100-300 v/cm) (Simpson a. Scrase-Proc. R. So., 161, 309. 1937), and which deviates somewhat from the corresponding results obtained by Gunn (Meter. 2, 1954). The present authors express the hope that the application of radiosordes in future investigations will make it possible to accumulate the necessary data which can be used for a more rigid formulation of the electrical structure of thunderclouds. The authors study static method of processing measurement data in the presence of abrupt shifts of radio transmitter antennas. A discussion is given on the selection of the receiving equipment, the design characteristics of the receiving antenna, and the circuit of the radiosonde transmitter. The order in which the recordings should be made is discussed together with methods of data processing. In conclusion, the authors point out that the selection of the working frequency of the radiosonde transmitter was made on the basis of the "radiocommunication regulations" issued in Geneva in 1959 and ratified by the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the Soviet Union on February 9 1961. Orig. art. has: 6 figures and

SUB CODE: 04 / SUBM DATE: none / ORIG REF: 001 / OTH REF: 004 / ATD PRESS:

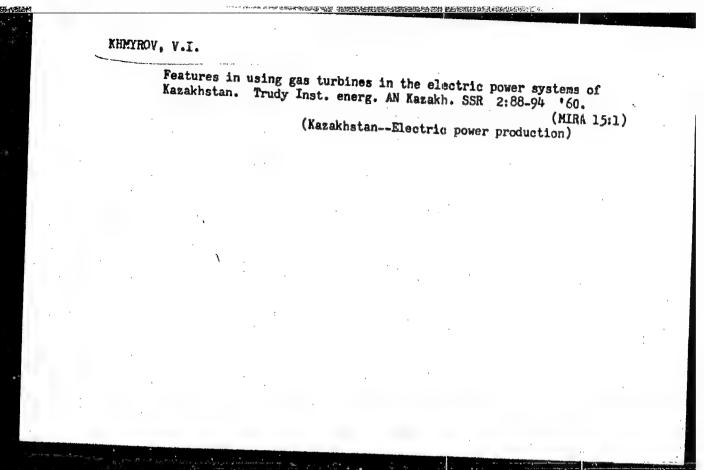
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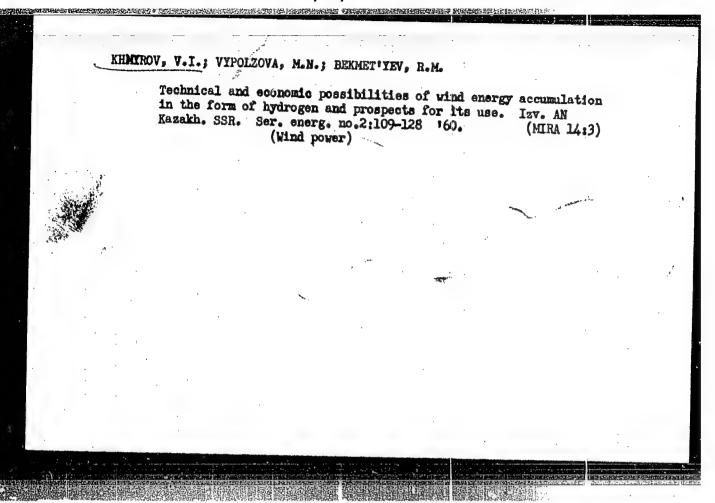
KHMYROV, V. I.

Acad Sci Kazakh SSR. Inst of Power Engineering. Alma-Ata, 1956.

KHMYROV, V. I.- "Investigation of the working process of a four-stage engine buring hydrogen-air mixtures." Acad Sci Kazakh SSR. Inst of Power Engineering. //lma-Ata, (Dissertation for the Degree of Candidate in Technical Sciences.)

SO: Knizhnaya Letopis' No. 13, 1956.





IAVROV, B.Ye.; KHMYROV, V.I.

Certain results of the study of the operating process of a hydrogen piston engine. Trudy Inst. energ. AN Kazakh. SSR 2:326-332 60.

(MIRA 15:1)

(Gas and oil engines)

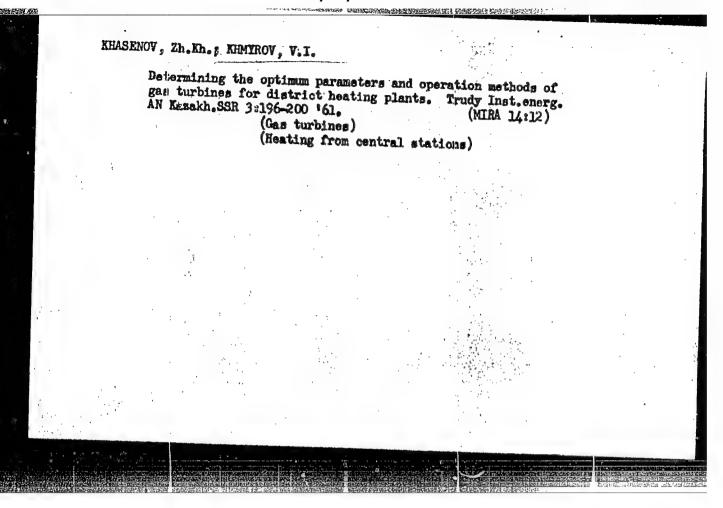
KHMYROV, V.I.; KHASENOV, Zh.Kh.

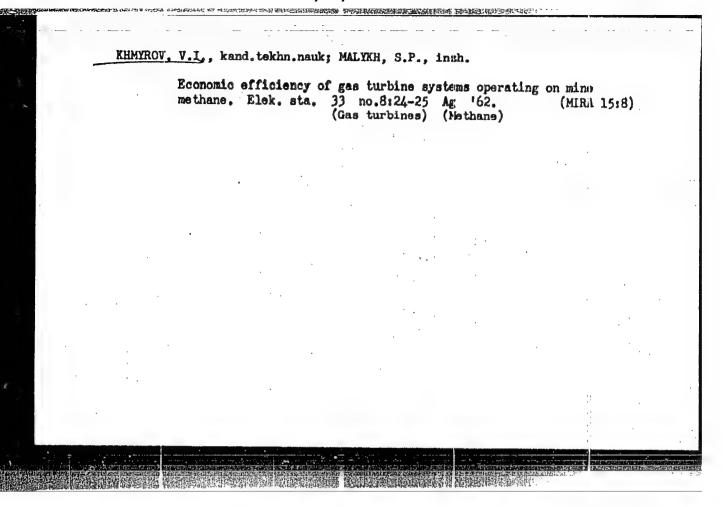
Method for determining the optimum parameters of gas turbine systems. Izv. AN Kazakh. SSR. Ser. energ. no.1:36-46 '61.

(Gas turbines)

(MIRA 14:12)

Possibility of the use of gas turbine units in proposed power print construction. Trudy Inst. energ. AN Kazakh. SSR 3:53-67 (MIRA 14:12) (Kazakhstan—Power engineering) (Cas turbines)





ACC NR: AP6033497

UR/0413/66/000/018/0121/0121 SOURCE CODE:

INVENTOR: Kirpichnikov, B. N.; Khmyrov, V. I.

ORG: none

TITLE: Instrument for determining the adhesion of aerosol particles to a surface. Class 42, No. 186184 [announced by Kazakh Scientific Research Institute of Power Engineering (Kazakhskiy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut energetiki)]

SOURCE: Izobret prom obraz tov zn, no. 18, 1966, 121

TOPIC TACS: serosol analyzer, serosol adhesion, surface adhesion, serosol, air pollution instrument, aerosol chemistry, adhesion

ABSTRACT: A description is given for a device for determining the adhesion of aerosol particles to a surface. The instrument consists of an elastic filament made of a nonmagnetic material, such as quartz, and an electromagnet which sets up a force for removing aerosol. particles from a surface. The time at which a particle is removed is noted with a microscope, and the adhesive force is estimated from readings of an instrument connected to the electromagnet circuit which registers the intensity of the current in the circuit at the time of removal. The accuracy of this device has been

620.1.05:620.193

	flattenin invariabi	g the operat	ional end. point of ap	This fixes plication, romagnet ac	exed position and be the direction and as well the direction on the partic dA-50; CRE No. 12)	tion les.
SUB CODE:	07/ SUB	M DATE: 23Se	вр65/			

KHRYROY L.E., ANOSOYA, N.N.

Treatment of exama with rountgen rays irradiation of the higher centers of the central nervous system, Vest, rentg., Moskva No.2:16-19 Mar-april 1953, (CIML 25:5)

1. Of the Department of Skin and Venercal Diseases (Head -- Prof. P.M. Zalkan) and the Department of Roentgenology (Head -- Docent V. Kh. Kogan) of Yaroslavl' Medical Institute.

CONTROL OF THE PRODUCTION OF THE PRODUCTION AND DESCRIPTION OF THE PRODUCTION OF THE

CHERNUKHIN, A.Ye., inzh., red.; ASHKENAZI, E.L., red.; YEFRENOVA, M.E., red.; IVANOV, N.F., red.; KRASNOERODSKAYA, L.L., red.; MOSHRYTSVA, I.I., red.; KHANDIN, V.Ye., red.; BELCHUK, V.I., mladshiy red.; KOMAROVA, Ye.B., mladshiy red.; SMLCHUK, V.I., mladshiy red.; KHEWROVA, I.I., mladshiy red.; ERUDNO, K.F., tekhn. red.

[English-Russian technical dictionary]Anglo-russkii politekhnicheskii slovar'. Moskva, Glav. red. inostr. nucimo-tekhn. slovarei Fizmatgiza, 1962. 663 p. (MIRA 15:11)

(English language—Dictionaries—Russian)

(Technology—Dictionaries)

KHMYROVA, N.A.

Polynomials with small prime divisors. Dokl. AN SSSR 155 no.6: 1268-1271 Ap '64. (MIRA 17:4)

1. Predstavleno akademikom I.M. Vinogradovym.

ACC NR: AP7011844

AUTHOR: Khmyrova, N

SOURCE CODE: UR/0038/66/030/006/1367/1372

ORG: none

TITLE: Polynomials with small, simple divisors. II

SOURCE: AN SSSR. Izvestiya. Seriya matematicheskaya, v. 30, no. 6, 1966, 1367-1372

TOPIC TAGS: polynomial, polynomial equation

SUB CODE: 12

ABSTRACT: Rules are established for the distribution of numbers with small, simple divisors in polynomial sequences. A theorem

In known notations the expression

$$P_{f}(x, z) < c(f) \cdot x \cdot \exp\left(-\frac{1}{\alpha} \ln \frac{1}{\alpha c}\right), \quad \frac{\ln \ln x}{\ln x} < \alpha = \frac{\ln x}{\ln x} < \frac{1}{\alpha}$$

is valid, and for any fixed

•>0

in the interval (0, 1/2)

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UDC: 511

ACC NR. AP7011844

the expression $F^{(a)}(x, s) < \frac{\sigma(f)}{6}\pi(s) \cdot \exp\left(-\frac{1-s}{6}\ln\frac{1}{6s}\right), \frac{\ln\ln x}{\ln x} < \alpha < \frac{1}{6s}$

is valid. where c(f) is a positive constant depending on Tr, the degree of the polynomial f and its coefficients. Orig. art. has: 27 formulas. JPRS: 40,4237

Card 2/2

61	SSION NR: AP5021999	110 10000 100 1000 1
		UR/0288/65/000/114/0076/007 676.1.046(088.8)
AUT	OR: Fomicheva, H. H.; Borisov, S. N.; Khmyro	100 H. Ye. 44 208
2	E: A method for stabilizing siloxane rubber	
Sou	CE: Byullsten' izobreteniy i towarnyky znako	200. CTRR 39, 110. 172983
		r, no. 14, 1965, 76
1	C TAUS: synthetic rubber, siloxane	
ABST	RACT: This Author's Certificate introduces a	method for stabilizing siloxane
	er stocks containing highly active fillers by col to the mixture. The pariod over which the ks and the technical properties of the release	
incr	ks and the technical properties of the vulcani sased by using 1,3,3,4,4-pentamethyl-1-ethyl-1	ised products are maintained is
	CIATION: none	
1	ITTED: 10Jun63 ENCL: 00	
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	m DP	

KERYZ, G.T., Chad Ked Sci-(dies) "Study of the effectiveness of psycho-prophylactic interface in Cdesun, 1958. 16 pp (Cdesun State Fed Inst im N.I.Pirogov), 200 copies (FL,48-58, 107)

-80-

KHMYZ, G.T. assistent

Rffect of psychoprophylactic preparation for labor on bisulfitebinding substances in the blood during labor. Akush, i gin, 34 no.2:84-86 Mr-Ap '58 (MIRA 11:5)

1. Iz kafedry akusherstva i ginekologii (nauchnyy rukovoditel¹ -zasluzhennyy deyatel¹nauki prof. A.M. Agarenev) lechebnogo fakul¹teta Odesskogo gosudarstvennogo meditsinskogo instituta. (LABCR, blood in

bisulfite binding substances, eff. of psychoprophylactic method of prep. (Rus))

MALININ, A.I., prof.; KHMYZ, G.T., assistent (Odessa)

Some results of introducing psychoprophylactic preparation of parturients. Fel'd. 1 akush. 26 no. 1:29-32 Ja '61.

(MIRA 14:2)

(CHILDBIRTH-PSYCHOLOGY)

KHMIZ, G.T. [Khmyz, H.T.], assistent

Anesthesia in labor with promedol and isopromedol in connection with psychoprophylactic preparation. Ped., akush. i gin. 23 no.6847-49 (MIRA 15:4)

l. Kafedra akusherstva i ginekologii vrachebnogo fakul'teta (zav. - prof. A.I.Malinin) Odesskogo meditsinskogo instituta (rektor - prof. I.Ya.Deyneka).

(PROMEDOL) (ISOPROMEDOL) (CHILDBIRTH—PSYCHOLOGY)

AKENEROV, M.M., HERED, H.T., KENYZ, J. Ye.

Mffect of the size gas between cylinders and pistons of air boring machines on their performance. Ixv. AN Kasakh. SSR. Ser. gor dela no.1:79-86 160. (MIRA 13:10)

(Boring machinery--Pheumatic driving)

NERED, N.T.; AKHMETOV, M.M.; KHMYZ, I.Ye.

Performance characteristics of PR-256 and PR-241 high-speed perforators. Izv. AN Kazakh. SSR. Ser. gor. dela no.1:70-78 (61. (Boring machinery)

BYKHOVETS, C.F.; KHMYZ, S.I.; SHABLIY, L.A.

Device for measuring the deflection of bore holes in directed boring. Izm.tekh. no.9:16-17 S '62. (MIHA 15:11) (Boring) (Electric instruments)

KIDITEN IKOVA, A.A.

Training the student's thinking for the geography lesson, Geog. v shkole no.6:40-46 M-D '53. (MLRA 6:12) (Geography--Study and teaching)

KHMYZNIKOVA, Ye.P.

Use of pharmacological methods in the study of sugar indexes in diseases of the central nervous system. Vop. psikh. i nevr. no.3: 161-167 158. (MIRA 12:3)

1. Is kliniki nervnykh bolezney Leningradskogo sanitarno-gigiyenicheskogo meditsinskogo instituta.

(NERVOUS SYSTEM--DISEASES) (BLOOD SUGAR) (PRENAMINE) (BARBITAL)

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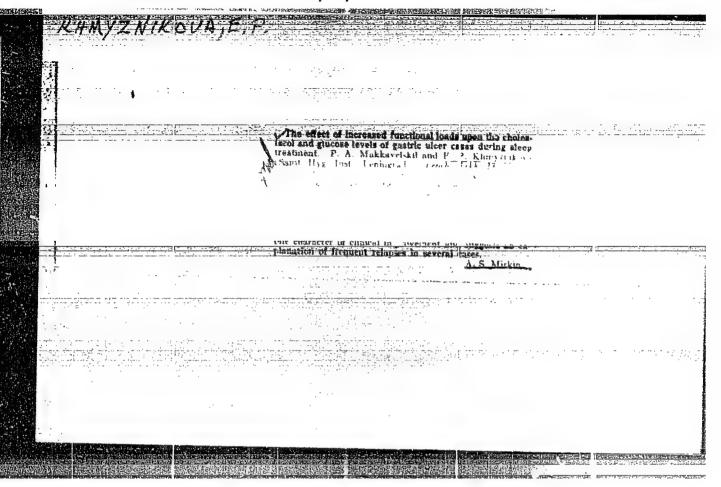
KINYONI I D

Carbohydrate metabolism in peptic ulcer and its modification following sleep therapy. Trudy ISGNI 20:257-261 54. (MIMA 10:7)

1. Klinika nervnykh bolesney Leningradskogo sanitarno-gigiyenicheskogo meditsinskogo instituta, sav. klinikoy - chles-korrespondent AMN SSSP prof. I.Ya.Rezdol'skiy i kafedra propedevtiki vnutrennikh bolesnay Leningradskogo sanitarno-gigiyenicheskogo meditsinskogo instituta sav. kafedroy - prof. S.M.Ryes

(SLEEP, therapeutic use,
peptic ulcer, eff. on blood sugar)
(PEPTIC ULCER, therapy,
sleep ther., eff. on blood sugar)
(BLOOD SUGAR, in various diseases,
peptic ulcer, eff. of sleep ther.)

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 09/17/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R000722120005-2



KHNAYEV, A.P.; GRABCHAK, P.A.

Using surface-active agents in petroleum production in the Anastasiyevka-Troitekoye field, Nefteprom, delo no.9:16-20 '65.

(MIRA 18:10)

1. Neftepromyslovoye upravleniye "Priazovneft'".

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 09/17/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R000722120005-2

MHNIZHNIK, Z. B.

STARIKOVICH, S. K. and KHNIZHNIK, A. B. Tube Expanding Machine (Elektromekhanicheskaya Val'tsovka dlya Trub), pp. 21-22

A machine tool used for expanding of boiler-tube ends is described. (Drawings)

SO: PROMYSHLENNAYA ENERGETIKA, No. 11, Nov. 1952, Moscow (1613006)

FATNBERG, Ya,B.; KHNIZHBYAK, N.A.

Artificially anisotropic media. Zhur.tekh.fis. 25 no.4:711-719
Ap 155. (Wave guides) (Dielectrics) (Blectric waves)

(MIRA 8:5)

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 09/17/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R000722120005-2

KHNOKH, L. I.

KHNOKH, L. I. -- "Closed Fractures of the Pelvis." Acad Sci Latvian SSR, Inst of Experimental Medicine, 1953 (Dissertation for the Degree of Candidate of Medical Sciences)

SO: Izvestiya Ak. Nauk Latviyskoy SSR, No. 9, Sept., 1955

KHNOKH, L.I.

LANDA, B.A.; KHHOKH, L.I.

Time and indications for surgery in patients with acute cholecystitis [with summary in English, p.152]. Thirurgiia 33 no.2:59-64 F 157. (MLRA 10:6)

1. Iz gospital'noy khirurgicheskoy kliniki Rizhskogo meditsizskogo instituta (dir. - chlen-korrespondent Aksdemii meditsinskikh nauk SSSR prof. Y.M.Burtniyek, mav. kafedroy - prof. A.F.Lepukaln) i iz khirurgicheskogo otdeleniya 1-y Bizhskoy gorodskoy klinicheskoy bol'nitsy (glavnyy wrach E.V.Cherepovich).

(CHOLECYSTECTOMY

indic. & time-limits for surg. (Rus))

KHNOKH, L. I., dotsent (Riga, ul. Gor'kogo, d. 121, kv. 3)

Fractures of the transverse processes of the lumbar vertebrae in pelvic fractures. Ortop., travm. i protez. no.11:45-46 '61. (MIRA 14:12)

(LUMBAR CURVE-FRACTURE) (PELVIS-FRACTURE)

KRAPCHAN, Ye.: KHNURIN, P.: SUVCROV, K.

Let's finish what we have begun. Okhr. truda i sots. strakh. no.12:37-39 D '59. (MIRA 13:4)

1. Predsedatel postovanno devistvujushchego proisvodstvennogo soveshchaniya Orshanskogo l'nokombinata (for Krapchan). 2. Predsedatel komissii okhrany truda Orshanskogo l'nokombinata (for Khnurin).

(Orsha—Textile industry—Hygienic aspects)

ENT(1)/ENT(m)/EDS AMD/ASD/AFFTC AR/X

ACCESSION NR: AP3003925

8/0205/63/003/001/0524/0517 69

AUTHOR: Gorizontov, P. D.; Fedorova, T. A.; Zharkov, Tu, A.; Tereshchenko, O. Ya.; Khny*chev, S. S.; Sbitneva, M. F.

TITIE: Changes in nucleoside content in rat urine during radiation injury /9

SOURCE: Radiobiologiya, v. 3, no. 4, 1963, 514-517

TOPIC TASS: nucleoside, radiation injury, urinalysis, DNA metabolism, Dische reaction, Dische-positive, desoxyriboside, desoxycytidin, timidin, chromatography, x-ray, cobalt-50, gamma ray, bone marrow, biomycin

ABSTRACT: Disruption of DNA metabolism during radiation injury leads to the appearance of unusual amounts of mucleosides in the urine, which can serve as an index of radiation injury. Experiments were performed to determine the postirradiation appearance of substances in urine producing the Dische reaction and to test the effect of the introduction into irradiated animals of bone-marrow cells possessing a therapeutic effect. The presence of desoxyribosides (desoxycytidin and timidin) in the urine of experimental animals was investigated by chromatography. White rats were subjected to absolute minimum lethal doses (600 r) of gamma rays from Co50 and of x-rays. X-ray irradiation was produced by

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ACCESSION NR: AP3003925

RUM-3 equipment at 180 kv, 15 mamp, 0.5 mm Cu filter and 1 mm Al filter at 32.3 \(\mu/\text{min.} \) Gamma irradiation involved the use of E00-2 equipment at 2\(\mu-276 \) \(\mu/\text{min.} \) Survival span of the animals was 6-12 days after irradiation. The introduction of bone-marrow cells, accompanied by the oral administration of 3 mg of biomycin two times a day, resulted in survival of 50% of the experimental animals (compared to no survival in the controls) and a smaller increase of Dische-positive substances in the urine of the experimental animals than in the control unimals. During the first day after irradiation by the absolute minimum lethal dose the urine of animals not given bone-marrow cells was found to contain 25-30 times as much desoxycytidin and 5 times as much timidin as normal nonirradiated unimals. Orig. art. has: 2 figures.

ASSOCIATION: none

SUBMITTED: 10Sep62

DATE ACQ: 15Auz63

encl: 00

SUB CODE: AM

MO REP BOV: 004

OTHER: 008

Card 2/2

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 09/17/2001

CIA-RDP86-00513R000722120005-2

Changer in the Service of Proceedings, M. F. Soltera, Y. A. Postera, Y. A. Darker and Y. S. Kalcher Changer in the Service of DNA metabolity of body fluids are a specific index of radiation change, and the service of proceedings of the service of

KHNCHEV, SS

ACCESSION NR: AT4042653

\$/0000/63/000/000/0056/0060

AUTHOR: Baranov, V. I.; Gyurdzhien, A. A.; Lomova, M. A.; Radkevich, L. A.; Tutochkina, L. T.; Fedorova, T. A.; Furayeva, L. P.; Khn*chev, S. S.; Artem*yeva, N. S.

TITLE: The effect of gravity on the development of organisms

SOURCE: Konferentsiya po aviatsionnoy 1 kosmicheskoy meditsine, 1963. Aviatsionnoya i kosmichoskaya meditsina (Aviation and space medicine); materialy*; konferentsii. Moscow, 1963, 56-60

TOPIC TAGS: gravity, centrifuge, organism development, physiological function, rat, chronic centrifugation, blood composition, urine composition, Coriolis acceleration

ABSTRACT: In this investigation, Baranov and his co-workers designed a centrifuge for small animals with an arm radius of 135 cm which could be regulated to produce artificial gravitational fields of from 4 to 5 g. The centrifuge was arranged in such a way that the arms and cages at the end of the arms would simultaneously rotate around their axes producing Coriolis accelerations. A single control panel

Card 1/3

ACCESSION NR: AT4042653

regulated the photography and illumination of cage interiors, automatic feeding of the animals, and the revolving rate of the centrifuge. It was possible to record five separate physiological functions from some specially prepared animals. Experiments were conducted on white rate, commencing on the first day after birth and continuing for 25 days. Litters consisting of 200 animals were divided into experimental and control groups. All animals were born at approximately the same time. Experimental animals were subjected to accelerations ranging from 1.5 to 3 g for periods of from 4 to 6 hours, 6 days per week. The weighing of all animals took place every three days as did biochemical assays of the blood and urine, tests of vestibular activity, and the determination of the time of sexual. maturity in female animals. At the termination of the experiment, a comparative test of the response of both experimental and control animals to brief accelerations of 5, 10 and 20 g was conducted. After 20-25 days, the body weight of chronically centrifuged animals was 60-80% that of the controls. The composi tion of erythrocytes (89.6%), leukocytes (93.4%), and hemoglobin (99.1%) in the blood of experimental animals with respect to control animals reflected a alightly anemic condition. While blood albumin in experimental animals was somewhat lower than in the controls, serum sucoid composition was higher, indicating a change of dystrophic character. Urine accays of experimental animals showed that the levels of Diche-positive substance (48%), nitrogen (62%), creating (31%),

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and creatinine (60%) were lower than in the control animals. Finally, the entral cycle of experimental females was significantly altered, though one female gave normal birth to young. In the second investigation, control animals exposed to brief accelerations of 5 g showed noticeable increases in the level of non-enterified fatty acids, decreases in serum sucoid composition, and increases in the albuming globulin ration. However, at 20 g there was an increase in serum sucoid composition and a decrease in the albuming-globulin ration. Blochesial variations in experimental animals (subjected to the same accelerations were insignificant. The authors conclude that gravity plays a complex role in the physiological processes of the developing organism but that the true sechanism of this role is far from being understood. ASSOCIATION: none SUBMITTED: 275ep63 ENGL: 60 SUB CODE: LS NO REF 50V: 000 OTHER: 000

16778-56 EWI(m) ACC NR: AP6001322 SOURCE CODE: UR/0248/65/000/009/0070/0074 AUTHOR: Baluda, V. P.; Lysogorov, N. V.; Khnychev, S. S.; Ishmukhametova, D. N.; Rukazenkova, Zh. N.; Gorlanova, T. A.; Rudakov, I. A.; Susanyan, T. A. ORG: Institute of Medical Radiology AMN SSSR. Obninsk (Institut meditsinskoy radiologii AMN SSSR) TITLE: Blood coagulation and fibrinolytic activity in acute radiation sickness 1958 SOURCE: AMN SSSR. Vestnik, no. 9, 1965, 70-74 TOPIC TAGS: radiation sickness, blood, coagulation, hematology ABSTRACT: The hemorrhagic syndrome is considered the gravest manifestation of acute radiation sickness and to a great extent determines its degree, duration and outcome. However, despite numerous investigations of the factors responsible for hemorrhage in this disease, the pathogenesis of this phenomenon has not been elucidated. The authors have

investigated the functional conditions of coagulation and of the fibrinolytic system of the blood in acute radiation sickness produced by gamma-radiation with Cobo. 256 "August" strain rats were irradiated with

UDC: 617-001.28-036.11-07:[616.151.5+616.153.

Card 1/3

16778-66

ACC NR. AP6001322

600 rad each. Four phases were discernible during the course of the disease: Phase I--primary reaction (1-2 days following irradiation), II--hidden (3-6 days), III--peak (7-15 days), IV--recovery (20-30 days) Detailed descriptions are presented of the physical appearance and behavior of the animals during the four phases as well as of the changes found in the cellular composition of the blood, bone marrow and spleen, The following changes in the clotting system of the blood were observed following irradiation: initial decrease (phase I) followed by an increase in the coagulation time, reduced tolerance of plasma to heparin, diminished prothrombin activity, increased thrombin time and fibrinogen concentration, first an increase (phase I) then a decrease (Phase III) in thrombin concentration, reduced thermal stability, the emergence of fibrinogen B, reduced fibrinase and increased fibrinolytic activity, diminished platelet count and delayed retraction of the clot. The electron microscope showed disturbances in the fibrin fibers such as rupture and vacuolization. It is evident that the hemorrhagic syndrome appears in the first phase only 24 hours after irradiation as indicated by the presence of blood in the feces at that time. It can therefore be concluded that in acute radiation sickness damage to the blood vessel walls first occurs in the gastrointestinal tract and only later spreads to the vessels of the skin. Also responsible for the hemorrha-

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BALUDA, V.P.; LYSOGOROV, N.V.; KHNYCHEV, S.S.; ISHMUKHAMETOVA, D.N.; RUKAZENKOVA, Zh.N.; GORLANOVA, T.A.; RUDAKOV, I.A.; SUSANYAN, T.A.

Blood coagulation and its fibrinolytic activity in acute radiation sickness. Vest. MN. SSSR 20 no.9:70-74 '65. (MIRA 18:11

1. Institut meditsinskoy radiologii AMN SSSR, Obninsk.

RUDAKOVA, S.F.; ZHUKOVA, N.A.; KHNYCHEV, S.S.; SUSANYAN, T.A.; KOZLOTA, I.I.

Some new aspects of the effect of ?-aminocaproic acid on the organism. Vest. AMN SSSR 20 no.9:74-77 165.

(MIRA 18:11)

1. Institut meditsinskoy radiologii AMN SSSR, Obninsk.

ALEKSANDROV, Nikolay Nikolayevich; KOCHERGINA, Anna Vasil'yevna;
POKROVSKIY, Leonid Alekseyevich. Prinimal uchastiye
KHNYKIN, V.F.; LOGUNTSOV, B.M., otv. red.; GEYMAN, L.M.,
red. izd-va; MAKSIMOVA, V.V., tekhn. red.

[Contemporary mechanization for working placer deposits] Soveremennaia mekhanizatsiia dlia rasrabotki rossypei; spravochnos posobie. Moskva, Gosgortekhizdat, 1963. 462 p. (MIRA 16:7) (Hydraulic mining—Equipment and supplies) (Automatic control)